

Executive Summary

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program Status Report

The purpose of this program is to inform policy makers, law enforcement agencies, treatment providers, and the general public regarding the nature of the relationship between drugs and crime. Additionally, the program hopes to track the changing trends in drug use and criminal activity. Data collection occurs over a 14 day period every three months four times a year.

There are two components to the ADAM program:

1. A questionnaire which collects demographics, drug use, and current criminal activity which is administered within 48 hours of an individual's arrest and
2. A urine specimen collected after the interview to identify current drug usage.

All information presented in this summary is based on four quarters of data collection from June 1998 through March 1999.

- A total of 1127 interviews were completed during the four quarters. Of the 1127 interviews, 869 (77%) were male and 258 (23%) were female. Urine samples were missing from 72 interviews
- Of the sample 789 (70%) tested positive for any drug and 338 (30%) tested negative for any drug. Following is a further breakdown of type of drug.

Drug Use		
	Freq.	%
Negative	338	32.0
Marijuana	143	13.6
Cocaine	185	17.5
Opiates	19	1.8
Amphetamines	15	1.4
Valium	35	3.3
Other	3	0.3
Multiple Drugs	317	30.0

Missing - 72

Education, Age, Legal Income, and Money Spent on Drugs Past 30 Days		
	N	Avg.
Education	981	11.7
Age	1068	32.8
Legal Income	1056	1248
Money Spent	1071	507

Race/Ethnicity		
	Freq.	%
Hispanic	644	58.8
White	253	23.1
Black	98	8.9
Indian	94	8.6
Other	6	0.6

Most Serious Charge		
	Freq.	%
Violent Crime	177	15.7
Property Crime	126	11.2
Drug Crime	71	6.3
Prostitution	35	3.1
DWI/DUI	112	9.9
Other	606	53.8

Preliminary analyses have found as income increases the likelihood of testing positive for some type of drug use decreases. Additionally, as age and education increases the likelihood of testing positive for some type of drug use decreases. This relationship is not statistically significant. Males are less likely to test positive for drug use when compared to females, though this relationship is not significant. The effect of being charged with either a drug or property offense increases the likelihood of testing positive for some type of drug use. Being arrested for DWI/DUI decreases the likelihood of testing positive. None of the race/ethnicity variables were significant compared to White. This generally indicates that race/ethnicity is not a good indicator of whether or not an individual will test positive for drug use.